

Kentucky Rural Water Association

Helping water and wastewater utilities help themselves

March 15, 2013

RECEIVED

MAR 1 8 2013

Mr. Jeff Derouen, Executive Director Public Service Commission P. O. Box 615 Frankfort, KY 40602-0615

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Re:

Case No. 2013-00006

Kentucky Rural Water Association's 2013 Management Conference and

Technology Conference

Dear Mr. Derouen:

Kentucky Rural Water Association (KRWA) hosted its **2013 Management and Technology Conference** at the Sloan Convention Center/Holiday Inn University Plaza on February 20-21, 2013 in Bowling Green, Kentucky. On behalf of Kentucky Rural Water Association, I hereby attest that the program herein referenced as **Case No. 2013-00006** was performed as scheduled and approved by the Commission.

As required, a list of water district commissioners and the hours they earned by attending the approved sessions is enclosed. Only one speaker provided handouts to attendees. A copy of the handout is included.

Kentucky Rural Water Association would like to thank the Kentucky Public Service Commission for their leadership and support in approving the training offered at our **2013 Management Conference and Technology Conference**.

Sincerely.

Randall Kelley

Training Specialist

jc

Enclosures (2)

Kentucky Rural Water Association's

2013 Management and Technology Conference February 20-21, 2013 Bowling Green, Kentucky RECEIVED

MAR 1 8 2013

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Continuing Education Credit Hours Earned by Commissioners

First Name	Last Name	Organization	PSC Hours
Randall	Long	Caldwell Co. Water District	9
Robert	McGuire	Cannonsburg Water District	8
Ashbel	Brunson	Christian Co. Water District	6
Barbara	Morris	Christian Co. Water District	6
Fred	Farris	East Clark Co. Water District	8
Ron	Toler	East Clark Co. Water District	8
Dennis	Minton	East Laurel Water District	6
Doug	Day	East Laurel Water District	7
Bobby	Anders	East Laurel Water District	4
Loyd	Houchens	East Logan Water District	9
Bill	Stokes	East Logan Water District	7
Roy	McDougal	Edmonson Co. Water District	9
Barry	Rich	Edmonson Co. Water District	9
Jimmy	Mills	Edmonson Co. Water District	9
Jimmy	Wilson	Gallatin Co. Water District	7
David	Easton	Gallatin Co. Water District	7
Vic	Satchwell	Gallatin Co. Water District	7
Nancy	Cain	Grayson Co. Water District	9
John	Tomes	Grayson Co. Water District	9
Kirby	Johnson	Grayson Co. Water District	9
Kenneth	Sharp	Grayson Co. Water District	6
Tim	Purcell	Grayson Co. Water District	6
John	Effinger	Hardin Co. Water District #2	6
Cordell	Tabb	Hardin Co. Water District #2	6
Michael	Bell	Hardin Co. Water District #2	6
Tim	Davis	Hardin Co. Water District #2	6
Morris	Miller	Hardin Co. Water District #2	6
J.F.	Hall	Jessamine-South Elkhorn Water Dist.	6
Jerry	Haws	Jessamine-South Elkhorn Water Dist.	6
David	Moore	Laurel Co. Water District #2	7
Roy	Jenkins	Laurel Co. Water District #2	9
Tom	Baker	Laurel Co. Water District #2	7
Charles	Murphy	Lyon Co. Water District	9
Raymond	Taylor	McCreary Co. Water District	6
Maynard	New	McCreary Co. Water District	6
Coy	Taylor	McCreary Co. Water District	6

Kentucky Rural Water Association's

2013 Management and Technology Conference February 20-21, 2013 Bowling Green, Kentucky

Continuing Education Credit Hours Earned by Commissioners

Anthony	Jones	McCreary Co. Water District	6
Bobby	Mayhugh	Muhlenberg Co. Water District	9
Robert	Woodburn	Muhlenberg Co. Water District #3	6
Don	Garrett	Muhlenberg Co. Water District #3	9
Doug	Anderson	Muhlenberg Co. Water District #3	9
Jerry	Miller	North Marshall Water District	6
James	Leonard	North Marshall Water District	6
Roy	McGregor	South Hopkins Water District	6
Joe	Elliott	Southeast Daviess Co. Water District	9
Bobby	Crow	Southeastern Water Association	9
Mike	Coyle	Southern Madison Water District	9
Leonard	Bratcher	Southern Madison Water District	9
R. Harvey	Johnston	Warren Co. Water District	6
Tad	Donnelly	Warren Co. Water District	6
Joe	Taylor	Warren Co. Water District	6
Henry	Honaker	Warren Co. Water District	6
Glen	Johnson	Warren Co. Water District	9
John	Gill	West Laurel Water Association	7
Joel	Wilson	Western Pulaski Co. Water District	6
Earl	Bailey	Wood Creek Water District	7

MAR 1 8 2013

PUBLIC SERVICE

Kentucky and United States Trends: Maps and Tables Mission

Population, Employment, Income Unmarried Births and Economic Realities

Presented by:

Ron Crouch, Director Research and Statistics (502) 782-3094 Direct Line (502) 640-5873 Cell Phone ron.crouch@ky.gov

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The Changing Face of America: Diversity and Longevity

Ron Crouch, Director of Research and Statistics Education and Workforce Development Cabinet Commonwealth of Kentucky

Ron Crouch serves as Director of Research and Statistics. Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, overseeing the development of databases on demographic, social, educational, workforce and economic issues and trends relating to the state of Kentucky

Mr. Crouch served as director of the Kentucky State Data Center (KSDC) at the University of Louisville for nearly 21 years. The KSDC is the official clearinghouse for Census data for the state of Kentucky and provides data on population, housing, education, employment, and other social indicators.

Mr. Crouch has developed a national database, analyzing trends by both census regions and states. He also has developed census profiles for all 50 states, including population pyramids, a population chart showing population trends and tables indicating trends on demographic, social and economic variables.

He makes, on average, 150 presentations annually in Kentucky and across the United States and has spoken to leaders in 34 states and to several international organizations over the past few years.

He is a graduate of the University of Louisville with a major in sociology and minors in political science and economics. He holds master's degrees in both sociology and social work from the University of Louisville and an MBA from Bellatmine University.

Introduction

The United States of America is going through two significant demographic trends which will dramatically impact our society and our economy. We are experiencing two revolutions, as diversity growth is changing the future face of America and longevity is driving our population growth. The opportunities and challenges of these two revolutions are not well understood by many of our decision makers and our citizens.

The World around Us

These two revolutions go beyond the United States. In 1800, world population reached one billion persons. It took another 130 years to reach its second billion, in 1930, and just 30 years to reach its third billion in 1960. Since then, the world has added another billion persons every 12 to 14 years and is projected to reach seven billion persons in 2011. The United Nations, however, projects that world population growth is slowing and flattening out, peaking at 10 billion persons in 2100. The Population Reference Bureau states "the world population has reached a transition point. The population size of the world's developed countries has essentially peaked. What little growth remains will mostly come from immigration from less developed countries." These less developed countries accounted for virtually the entire world population growth in the 20th century and are made up of persons of color. However, the major factor in the world's population explosion during the last century was not due to fertility but longevity, a direct result of the rapid decline in mortality rates in the less developed countries.

The United States Demographic Revolutions

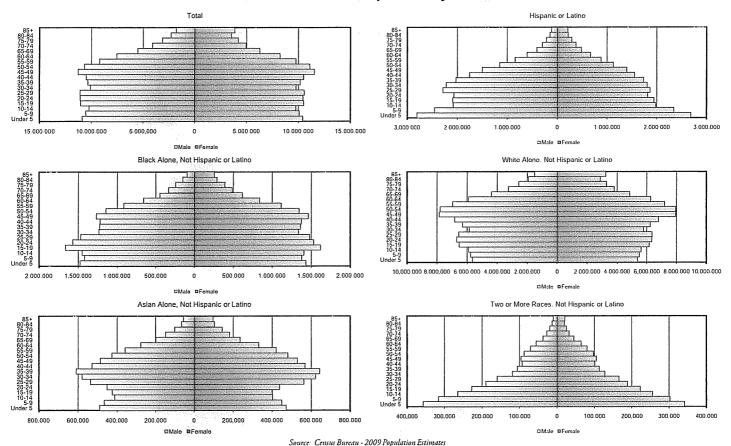
Only three developed countries are experiencing population growth: the United States, Canada and Australia. All three countries have been

"Settler Nations," allowing immigration from other countries. Ben Wattenberg, of the American Enterprise Institute, has stated, "America is becoming a universal nation, with significant representation of all human hues, creeds, ethnicities and national ancestries. Continued moderate immigration will make us an even more universal nation as time goes on."

Along with immigration, the United States is experiencing changing fertility patterns. Our minority population is growing significantly, while our non-Hispanic White population is experiencing little growth and is significantly smaller in the younger age cohorts. The 2010 Census found the United States population grew by 27 million persons, or 9.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. However, when broken down by race and Hispanic origin, it found our Black population had grown by 12.3 percent, our Asian population by 43.3 percent. Our population of Hispanic origin, which can be of any race, grew by 43 percent, compared to a non-Hispanic White growth rate of only 1.2 percent. The 2009 Census American Community Survey found over 80 percent of our population, ages 70-plus were Non-Hispanic White, while only 51.7 percent of children under age five were non-Hispanic White. New Census data for children age two and under reveals they are now a majority minority population and over 50 percent of children under age two.

However, we do not have much growth in the child or younger workforce age populations. Our younger population is becoming more diverse but not growing, as the non-Hispanic White population of children and younger workforce age declines significantly. (See adjacent population pyramids by race and Hispanic origin and the table showing age cohorts on page 44.) The 2010 Census found, between 2000 and 2010, that our population growth

United States 2009 Population Pyramids



was almost entirely due to longevity, with our population ages 45 to 64 growing by 31.5 percent, and our population 65-plus growing by 15.1 percent, compared to the younger workforce age population, ages 18 to 44, growing by only 0.6 percent and our children under age 18 by 2.6 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates between 2008 and 2018, 95 percent of workforce growth will be among older workers, ages 55-plus.

New Realities in Preparing for Our Future

States like Kentucky and West Virginia are aging faster than the United States and are significantly less diverse, with declining populations of children and a younger workforce. What happens when our young workforce age population declines? We need to insure our returning veterans are invested in and provided employment after their service to our country. Particular attention needs to be paid to those veterans with war injuries, to insure they are provided

with the services and tools needed to prepare them for the transitions they face back into our economy. We need to educate and train, and retool and retrain our workforce for tomorrow. We will need to attract a more diverse population and invest in their well being. We will need to support immigration when our real problem is not too much undocumented immigration, but not enough documented immigration. We need to bring immigrants out of the shadows. Maybe we need to hire Minutemen, not to build walls but to open up lemonade stands and hand out lemonade and cookies to attract immigrants. The economies of a number of South and Central American countries are doing well, and we want to close off our borders?

We also need to make sure all of our population, regardless of their skin color, age or gender is educated, skilled and prepared for a new 21st century. We need to develop and make investments in a system that offers a lifetime of education

and training. We need to make investments in our infrastructure to promote our well-being and our economy. Cutting those investments is disinvesting in our futures! W

See related table showing age cohorts on page 44.

THIS IS AN ADVERTISEMENT VIEWS@VISIONS Fall 2011 1



United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, Population Estimates and Projections Section



Publications United Nations DESA **Population Division** About Us Meetings Contact **Publications** Population by age groups and sex (absolute numbers) Frequently Asked Questions Data World 1950 World 2010 105 Tables in EXCEL-Format 105 100 100 Population Fertility 90 90 Mortality Males Females RN 80 Migration 70 70 On-line Database Population 60 60 **Detailed Indicators** 50 50 **Key Indicators** Tables (self-sorting) 40 40 Population 30 30 Fertility Mortality 20 20 Population Ageing 10 10 Figures **Country Profiles** 0 0 100 200 300 300 200 200 300 300 200 100 **Analytical Figures** World 2100 World: 2050 **Total Population** 105 105 Population by Age and Sex 100 100 Fertility 90 90 Mortality **Population Ageing** RO 80 Documentation 70 70 Assumptions **Definition of Regions** 60 60 **Special Aggregates** 50 50 **CD-ROM Meta-Information** 40 40 **Data Sources** Glossary of Demographic Terms 30 30 Methodology 20 20 Fertility: Probabilistic Method **Fertility-Change Model** 10 10 **Probabilistic Projections** n Fertility Maps 100 200 300 200 300 200 100 100 (millions) Documentation Select scaling: absolute numbers | percentages Probabilistic Population Proj. **Total Population** << | Start | >> World Population Age 0-14 Note: The dotted line indicates the excess male or female population in certain age groups. Age groups are in thousands or Population Age 15-64 Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. New York Population Age 65+ **UN Model Life Tables** Life Table Data Analyses: Lexis-Plots Analyses: Scatter-Plots Analyses: Age-specific Mortality Other Information Order Form: CD-ROMs World Urbanization Prospects **Publications: Previous Revisions** Contact: Projection Section

Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009

On a superior Annual	Total Population		Vital I	Events		Net Migration	
Geographic Area	Change ¹	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Total	International ²	Domestic
United States	25,581,948	15,875,579	38,358,804	22,483,225	8,944,170	8,944,170	-
Northeast	1,688,851	1,877,814	6,269,501	4,391,687	-704,140	1,835,442	-2,539,582
Connecticut	112,681	116,905	388,331	271,426	16,608	112,936	-96,328
Maine	43,386	12,149	128,319	116,170	38,804	8,079	30,725
Massachusetts	244,468	220,701	729,448	508,747	-31,623	245,145	-276,768
New Hampshire	88,784	42,574	135,471	92,897	53,460	18,373	35,087
New Jersey	293,361	374,414	1,038,937	664,523	-60,000	399,803	-459,803
New York	564,642	905,882	2,323,103	1,417,221	-846,993	839,590	-1,686,583
Pennsylvania	323,696	166,796		1,183,448	136,359	176,498	-40,139
Rhode Island	4,894	25,773	115,762	89,989	-14,632	30,017	-44,649
Vermont	12,939	12,620		47,266		5,001	-1,124
			· ·		•	•	,
Midwest	2,441,721	2,969,319	8,268,833	5,299,514	-593,753	1,158,438	-1,752,191
Illinois	490,751	721,212	1,681,839	960,627	-228,888	403,978	-632,866
Indiana	342,593	298,077	810,225	512,148	71,633	93,367	-21,734
lowa	81,476	106,396	361,766	255,370	-15,876	36,329	-52,205
Kansas	129,936	144,835	370,672	225,837	-17,574	52,388	-69,962
Michigan	31,235	393,753	1,196,297	802,544	-372,082	168,668	-540,750
Minnesota	346,722	305,830	654,294	348,464	I	106,388	-43,962
Missouri	390,896	218,926	726,153	507,227	105,461	63,420	42,041
Nebraska	85,354	102,206	241,832	139,626		31,988	-41,144
North Dakota	4,649	23,060	76,697	53,637	-15,217	4,568	-19,785
South Dakota	57,548	40,893	105,163	64,270		6,545	6,822
Ohio	189,495	389,121	1,389,016	999,895	-247,751	120,452	-368,203
Wisconsin	291,066	225,010		429,869	59,904	70,347	-10,443
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	251,000	220,010	004,073	423,003	33,304	70,041	-10,445
South	13,082,047	5,837,372	14,308,185	8,470,813	6,992,907	3,118,775	3,874,132
Alabama	261,326	138,519	566,363	427,844	136,452	50,742	85,710
Arkansas	216,064	102,811	361,135	258,324	112,923	36,478	76,445
Delaware	101,565	40,095	106,409	66,314	66,047	19,523	46,524
District of Columbia	27,602	23,075	73,986	50,911	-17,427	24,179	-41,606
Florida	2,555,130	479,586	2,046,244	1,566,658	2,034,234	851,260	1,182,974
Georgia	1,642,430	684,445	1,301,426	616,981	849,133	281,998	567,135
Kentucky	271,825	148,117	519,005	370,888	126,831	44,314	82,517
Louisiana	23,104	213,199	595,844	382,645	-285,765	33,046	-318,811
Maryland	402,934	293,234	698,269	405,035	95,290	191,262	-95,972
Mississippi	107,330	139,816	403,008	263,192	-18,973		
North Carolina	1,334,478	457,927	1,143,251	685,324		17,572	-36,545
Oklahoma	1	-			889,589	214,573	675,016
South Carolina	236,412	156,467	481,766	325,299	92,977	53,514	39,463
Tennessee	549,410	181,566	537,443	355,877	376,441	65,869	310,572
	606,978	229,035	754,589	525,554	356,078	91,508	264,570
Texas	3,930,484	2,124,124	3,568,617	1,444,493	1,781,785	933,083	848,702
Virginia	803,542	425,738	957,904	532,166	375,639	204,219	171,420
West Virginia	11,433	-382	192,926	193,308	21,653	5,635	16,018
West	8,369,329	5,191,074	9,512,285	4,321,211	3 240 450	2,831,515	A17 CA1
Alaska					3,249,156		417,641
Arizona	71,542	68,393				8,308	
	1,465,171	464,238	875,726	411,488		272,410	
Calarada	3,090,016	2,878,482	5,058,440	2,179,958	306,925	1,816,633	-1,509,708
Colorado	722,733	368,916	641,107	272,191	357,683	144,861	212,822
Hawaii	83,640	85,390	168,965	83,575	5,843	38,951	-33,108
Idaho	251,846	116,292	211,735	95,443	134,462	22,121	112,341
Montana	72,799	31,184	108,579	77,395	42,980	3,042	39,938
Nevada	644,825	168,080	333,232	165,152	485,443	110,681	374,762
New Mexico	190,630	129,591	265,766	136,175	70,558	47,343	23,215
Oregon	404,220	149,600	433,972	284,372	274,031	95,484	178,547
Utah	551,368	355,257	479,519	124,262	118,543	65,961	52,582
Washington	770,052	348,295	772,324	424,029	440,988	202,442	238,546
Wyoming	50,487	27,356	65,633	38,277	25,660	3,278	22,382

Total population change includes a residual. This residual represents the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component. See State and County Terms and Definitions at http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/terms/states.html.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

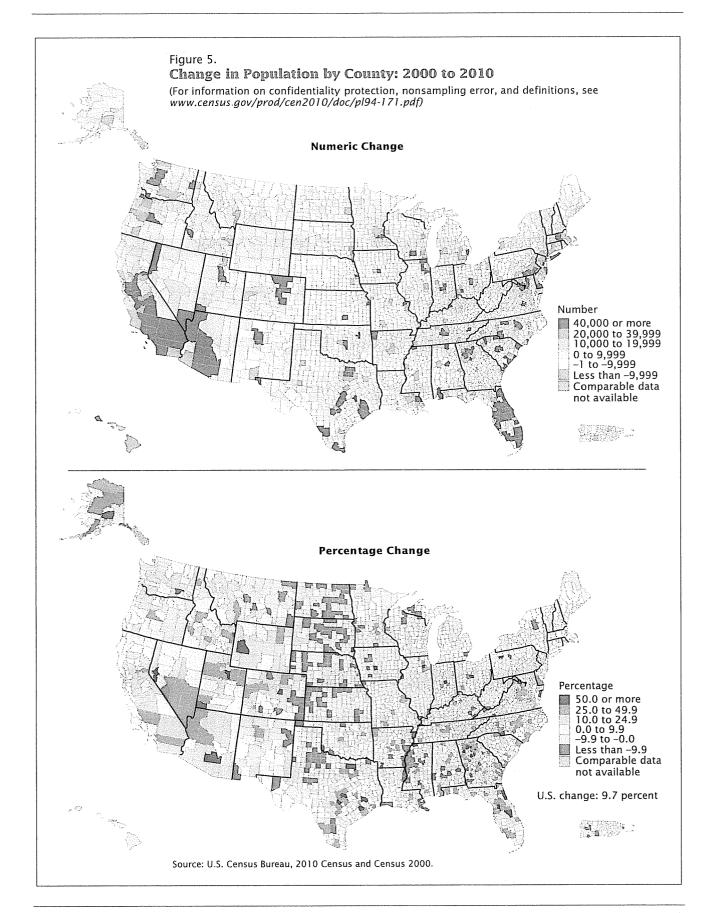
² Net international migration includes the international migration of both native and foreign-born populations. Specifically, it includes: (a) the net international migration of the foreign born, (b) the net migration betwee the United States and Puerto Rico, (c) the net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (d) the net movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas.

Note: The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions

Population Change by Age, 2000-2010

	[18-2	4	nr 4		45.64			
Area	<18 Number	Percent	Number 18-2	Percent	Number 25-4	4 Percent	45-64 Number	Percent	65+ Number	Percent
United States	1,887,655	2.6%	3,528,634	13.0%	-2,905,697	-3.4%	19,536,809	31.5%	5,276,231	15.1%
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						,,		2,2, 2,222	
Northeast	-714,591	-5.5%	682,793	14.4%	-1,792,933	-11.0%	3,115,042	25.6%	432,551	5.9%
Connecticut	-24,673	-2.9%	55,074	20.3%	-127,874	-12.4%	229,629	29.1%	36,376	7.7%
Maine	-26,705	-8.9%	12,169	11.7%	-54,597	-14.7%	94,893	30.1%	27,678	15.1%
Massachusetts	-81,141	-5.4%	98,550	17.0%	-257,493	-12.9%	396,044	27.9%	42,562	4.9%
New Hampshire	-22,328	-7.2%	19,745	19.1%	-57,590	-15.1%	110,559	37.7%	30,298	20.5%
New Jersey	-22,344	-1.1%	90,600	13.4%	-276,048	-10.5%	512,479	26.8%	72,857	6.5%
New York	-365,178	-7.8%	218,064	12.4%	-562,268	-9.6%	941,436	22.2%	169,591	6.9%
Pennsylvania	-130,066	-4.5%	166,932	15.3%	-381,774	-10.9%	726,091	25.6%	40,142	2.1%
Rhode Island	-23,866	-9.6%	13,362	12.5%	-46,814	-15.1%	62,087	26.9%	-521	-0.3%
Vermont	-18,290	-12.4%	8,287	14.6%	-28,475	-16.1%	41,824	27.7%	13,568	17.5%
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Midwest	-519,558	-3.1%	310,310	5.0%	-1,852,414	-9.7%	3,832,628	26.9%	763,259	9.2%
Illinois	-116,272	-3.6%	35,409	2 9%	-293,697	-7.7%	676,711	25.4%	109,188	7.3%
Indiana	33,902	2.2%	35,589	5.8%	-123,653	-6.9%	369,202	27.4%	88,277	11.7%
lowa	-5,645	-0.8%	7,859	2.6%	-61,128	-7.6%	162,270	25.0%	16,675	3.8%
Kansas	13,946	2 0%	12,567	4.6%	-44,811	-5.8%	163,111	28 4%	19,887	5.6%
Michigan	-251,699	-9.7%	41,752	4.5%	-518,421	-17.5%	531,052	23.8%	142,512	11.7%
Minnesota	-2,831	-0.2%	32,365	6.9%	-100,640	-6.7%	366,697	34.3%	88,855	15.0%
Missouri	-2,256	-0.2%	53,286	9.9%	-102,219	-6.3%	361,990	29.0%	82,915	11.0%
Nebraska	8,979	2.0%	8,102	4.6%	-21,093	-4.3%	104,608	28.5%	14,482	6.2%
North Dakota	-10,978	-6.8%	7,902	10.8%	-9,144	-5.2%	39,612	28.5%	2,999	3.2%
Ohio	-157,588	-5.5%	42,947	4.1%	-435,420	-13.1%	619,167	24.0%	114,258	7.6%
South Dakota	148	0.1%	3,905	5.0%	-7,858	-3 8%	54,691	34.2%	8,450	7.8%
Wisconsin	-29,264	-2.1%	28,627	5.5%	-134,330	-8.5%	383,517	32.2%	74,761	10.6%
	,								,	
South	2,221,854	8.7%	1,520,693	15.5%	388,715	1.3%	7,731,944	34.9%	2,455,718	19.7%
Alabama	9,037	0.8%	39,563	9.0%	-60,104	-4.7%	266,146	26.2%	77,994	13.5%
Arkansas	31,106	4.6%	22,367	8.5%	-8,872	-1.2%	151,955	25.1%	45,962	12 3%
Delaware	11,178	5.7%	15,577	20.7%	-8,937	-3.8%	68,965	39.3%	27,551	27 1%
District of Columbia	-14,177	-12.3%	14,378	19.8%	15,965	8.4%	14,587	11.7%	-1,089	-1.6%
Florida	355,751	9.8%	409,055	30.7%	151,452	3.3%	1,450,669	40 0%	452,005	16.1%
Georgia	322,318	14.9%	132,425	15.8%	80,336	3.0%	719,361	41.3%	246,760	31.4%
Kentucky	28,553	2.9%	10,943	2.7%	-67,895	-5.6%	252,563	27.2%	73,434	14.5%
Louisiana	-101,784	-8.3%	730	0.2%	-100,096	-7.7%	224,618	23.3%	40,928	7.9%
Maryland	-3,208	-0.2%	106,438	23.6%	-107,063	-6.4%	372,564	30.4%	108,335	18.1%
Mississippi	-19,632	-2.5%	-6,140	-2.0%	-44,970	-5.6%	156,497	25.7%	36,884	10.7%
North Carolina	317,588	15.2%	131,797	16.3%	73,209	2.9%	698,545	38.6%	265,031	27.3%
Oklahoma	37,306	4.2%	24,101	5.7%	-7,477	-0.8%	196,003	25.5%	50,764	11.1%
South Carolina	70,833	7.0%	68,594	16.8%	7,393	0.6%	319,991	34.7%	146,541	30.2%
Tennessee	97,480	7.0%	57,508	10.5%	-40,301	-2.3%	391,984	29.7%	150,151	21.3%
Texas	979,065	16.6%	374,088	17.0%	587,534	9.1%	1,823,700	43.3%	529,354	25.5%
Virginia	115,415	6.6%	122,701	18.1%	-38,308	-1.7%	538,097	33.0%	184,604	23.3%
West Virginia	-14,975	-3.7%	-3,432	-2.0%	-43,151	-8.6%	85,699	18.8%	20,509	7.4%
77457 7 11 51 114	2.,575	5.,,,,	2, 132	2.070	40,202	0.070	05,055	10.074	20,505	, 7,0
West	899,950	5.3%	1,014,838	16.1%	350,935	1.8%	4,857,195	36.2%	1,624,703	23.5%
Alaska	-3,339	-1.8%	17,589	30.7%	-7,423	-3.6%	57,233	41.0%	19,239	53.9%
Arizona	262,067	19.2%	119,110	23.2%	167,718	11.1%	498,498	46.6%	213,992	32.0%
California	45,211	0.5%	556,921	16.5%	-213,816	-2.0%	2,343,136	33.7%	650,856	18.1%
Colorado	124,814	11 3%	57,587	13 4%	25,072	1.8%	386,910	40.6%	133,552	32.1%
Hawaii	8,051	2.7%	15,419	13 4%	-630	-0.2%	91,387	32.9%	34,537	21.5%
Idaho	60,042	16.3%	15,589	11.2%	38,173	10.5%	111,073	40.0%	48,752	33.4%
Montana	-6,499	-2.8%	8,854	10.3%	-9,411	-3.8%	68,483	31.1%	46,752 25,793	
Nevada	153,209	29.9%	69,121	38.5%	141,757	22.6%	232,777	50.7%		21.3%
New Mexico	10,098	23.9%	25,963	1	-332				105,430	48.2%
	l .			14.6%		-0.1%	144,374	35.7%	60,030	28.3%
Oregon	19,927	2.4%	30,894	9.4%	26,400	2.6%	237,098	29.2%	95,356	21.8%
Utah	152,329	21.2%	598	0.2%	151,562	24.2%	166,987	43.9%	59,240	31.1%
Washington	67,511	4.5%	90,692	16.2%	25,869	1.4%	480,818	35.8%	165,529	25.0%
Wyoming	6,529	5.1%	6,501	13.0%	5,996	4.3%	38,421	32.4%	12,397	21.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Decennial Census 2000 and Decennial Census 2010
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet



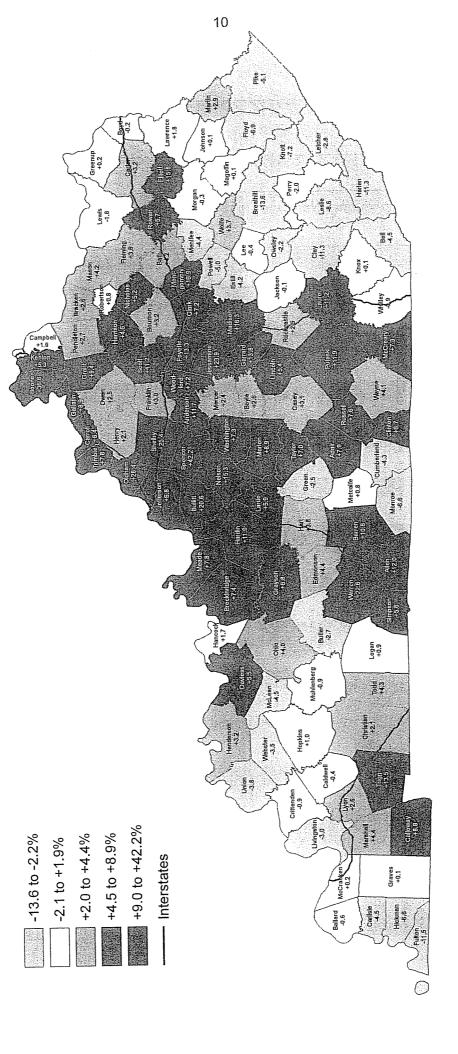
Change in Population by County, 1900-2010 Decennial Census

	1000	1010	1020	1030	10,40	3			2	200	-	2		2000		1
	2 147 174	7 789 ans	2 446 610	2 614 589	7 845 677	7 944 806	1 018 156	1 218 706	1 660 777	3 685 296	4 041 769	730 052	2 192 193	102 1%	297 598	
nentucky	4,14/,1/4	C06'607'7	0,419,530	2,014,389	170'650'7	2,344,600	3,030,130	3,210,706	3,000,1	067'609'5	4,041,163	4,339,307	£, (3£, (33	104.17	٧	
Barren River	172,849	175,754	176,682	170,625	182,660	178,646	170,463	185,827	217,041	221,719	255,225	284,195	111,346	64.4%		
Allen	14,657	14,882	16,761	15,180	15,496	13,787	12,269	12,598	14,128	14,628	17,800	19,956	5,299	36.2%		
Suller	15,896	15,805	15,197	12,620	14,371	11,309	9,586	9,723	11,064	11,245	13,010	12,690	-3,206	-20.2%		
Edmonson	10,080	10,469	10,894	11,475	11,344	9,376	8,085	8,751	9,962	10,357	11,644	12,161	2,081	20.6%		
Hart	18,390	18,173	18,544	16,169	17,239	15,321	14,119	13,980	15,402	14,890 24.416	17,445 26.573	18,199	191- 1841	-1.0%		
Metcalfe	986'6	10,453	10,075	9,373.	10,853	9,851	8,357	8,177	9,484	8,963	10,037	10,099	=======================================	1.1%		
Monroe	13,053	13,663	14,214	13,077	14,070	13,770	11,799	11,642	12,353	11,401	11,756	10,963	2,090	-16.0%		
Warren	29,970	30,579	30,858	33,676	36,631	42,758	45,491	57,432	71,828	76,673	92,522	113,792	83,822	279.7%	21,270	
Bluegrass	282,457	288,073	292,696	305,545	326,802	349,932	385,218	457,562	547,280	589,974	686,003	770,404	487,947	172.8%		
Anderson	10,051	10,146	9,982	8,494	8,936	8,984	8,618	9,358	12,567	14,571	19,111	21,421	11,370	113.1%		
Boyle	13,817	14,668	14,998	16,282	17,075	20,532	21,257	21,090	25,066	25,641	27,697	28,432	14,615	105.8%		
Clark	16,694	17,987	17,901	17,640	17,988	18,898	21,075	24,090	28,322	29,496	33,144	35,613	18,919	113.3%		
Estill	11,669	12,273	15,569	17,079	17,978	14,677	12,456	12,/52	704 165	725.366	260 512	14,672	3,003	25.7%		
Franklin	20.852	21,135	19,357	21,064	23,308	25,933	29,421	34,481	41,830	43,781	47,687	49,285	28,433	136.4%		
Garrard	12,042	11,894	12,503	11,562	11,910	11,029	9,747	9,457	10,853	11,579	14,792	16,912	4,870	40.4%		
Harrison	18,570	16,873	15,798	14,859	15,124	13,736	13,704	14,158	15,166	16,248	17,983	18,846	275	1.5%		
Lincoln	17,059	17,897	16,481	17,687	19,859	18,668	16,503	16,663	19,053	20,045	23,361	24,742	7,683	45.0%		
Madison	25,607	26,951	26,284	27,621	28,541	31,179	33,482	42,730	53,352	57,508	70,872	82,916	57,309	223.8%		
Mercer	14,426	14,063	14,795	14,471	14,629	14,643	14,596	15,960	19,011	19,148	20,817	21,331	6,905	47.9%		
Nicholas	11,952	10,601	9,894	8,571	8,617	7,532	6,677	6,508	7,157	6,725	6,813	7,135	-4,817	40.3%		
Powell	6,443	6,268	6,745	2,800	7,671	6,812	6,674	7,704	11,101	11,686	13,237	12,613	6,170	95.8%		
Scott	18,076	16,956	15,318	14,400	14,314	15,141	15,376	17,948	21,813	23,867	33,061	47,173	29,097	161.0%		
Woodford	13,134	12,571	11,784	10,981	11,847	11,212	11,913	14,434	17,778	18,855	23,208	24,939	508,11	89.8%		
Cumberlands	181,098.	204,505	214,083	219,837	249,731	237,593	208,973	204,907	257,400	265,850	298,614	318,798	137,700	76.0%		
Adair	14,888	16,503	17,289	16,401	18,566	17,603	14,699	13,037	15,233	15,360	17,244	18,656	3,768	25.3%		
Casey	15,144	15,479	17,213	16,747	19,962	17,446	14,327	12,930	14,818	14,211	15,447	15,955	811	5.4%		
Clinton	7,871	8,153	8,589	9,004	10,279	10,605	8,886	8,174	9,321	9,135	9,634	10,272	2,401	30.5%		
Cumberland	8,962	9,846	10,548	10,204	17,923	9,309	11 249	10,350	11.043	10.784	11.518	6,856	-2, 100	-23.5%		
Laurel	17,592	19,872	19,814	21,109	25,640	25,797	24,901	27,386	38,982	43,438	52,715	58,849	41,257	234.5%		
McCreary	Y.	NA	11,676	14,627	16,451	16,660	12,463	12,548	15,634	15,603	17,080	18,306	NA	NA		
Pufaski	31,293	35,986	34,010	35,640	39,863	38,452	34,403	35,234	45,803	49,489	56.217	63,063	31,770	101.5%		4
Rockcastle Russell	12,416	14,473	11,854	11 930	13.615	13,925	12,334	10,505	13,973	14,003	16.315	17,050	7 870	81.2%		
Taylor	11,075	11,961	12,236	12,047	13,556	14,403	16,285	17,138	21,178	21,146	22,927	24,512	13,437	121.3%		
Wayne	14,892	17,518	16,208	15,848	17,204	16,475	14,700	14,268	17,022	17,468	19,923	20,813	5,921	39.8%		
AAuma)	610,62	31,302	641,143	20,1,02	2	0,000	20,012	24,142	2	04250	200	20.00	7	*/ >:-		
EKCEP	279,280	339,199	431,924	529,657	619,914	990'869	476,929	412,217	520,711	481,505	484,006	465,592	186,312	66.7%	-18,414	
Broothit	10,461	17 540	33,988	38,747	93,612	19 964	15,490	14 221	17.004	15 703	16 100	12 878	444	52,7%		
Carter	20,228	21,966	22,474	23,839	25,545	22,559	20,817	19,850	25,060	24,340	26,889	27.720	7,492	37.0%		
Clay	15,364	17,789	19,795	18,526	23,901	23,116	20,748	18,481	22,752	21,746	24,556	21,730	6,366	41.4%		
Elliott	10,387	9,814	8,887	7,571	8,713	7,085	6,330	5,933	6,908	6,455	6,748	7,852	2,535	-24.4%		
Harlan	9838	10.566	31 546	546.557	75.275	71 751	51.107	37.370	41.889	36.574	33.202	29,42	19,440	197.6%		
Jackson	10,561	10,734	11,687	10,467	16,339	13,101	10,677	10,005	11,996	11,955	13,495	13,494	2,933	27.8%		**
Jahnson	13,730	17,482	19,622	22,968	25,771	23,846	19,748	17,539	24,432	23,248	23,445	23,356	9,626	70.1%		
Knott	8,704	10,791	11,655	15,230	20,007	20,320	17,362	14,698	17,940	17,906	17,649	16,346	7,642	87.8%		
Knox	17,372	22,116	24,172	26,266	31,029	30,409	25,258	10,726	30,239	13.998	15.569	31,883	-3.752	43.5%		
Lee	7,988	9,531	11,918	9,729	10,860	8,739	7,420	6,587	7,754	7,422	7,916	7,887	-101	-1.3%		
Lesfie	6,753	8,976	10,097		14,981	15,537	10,941	11,623	14,882	13,642	12,401	11,310	4,557	67.5%		
Letcher	9,172	10,623	24,467	35,702	40,592	39,522	30,102	23,165	30,687	27,000	25,277	24,519	15,347	167.3%		
Magottin	12,000	7 291	7,654		10.970	11 677	10.201	9.377	13.975	12.526	12.578	12,333	7,149	123.7%		
Menifee	6,818	6,153	5,779	4,958	5,691	4,798	4,276	4,050	5,117	5,092	6,556	6,306	-512	-7.5%		
Morgan	12,792	16,259	16,518	15,130	16,827	13,624	11,056	10,019	12,103	11,648	13,948	13,923	1,131	8.8%		
Owsley	6,874	7,979	7,820	7,223	8,957	7,324	5,369	5,023	5,709	5,036	4,858	4,755	20,436	-30.8%		
Pike	22.686	31,679	49,477	63,267	71,122	81,154	68,264	61,059	81,123	72.583	68,736	65 024	42.338	186.6%	_	
10/-1/-	101.0			1									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

Change in Population by County, 1900-2010 Decennial Census

Percent Change 2000-2010	7.4%	2.9% 5.6% 2.1% 3.2% 4.0% 4.0%	10.3% 21.4% 2.4% 6.8% 30.6% 26.2% 45.0% 8.4%	10,7% 7.5% 7.0% 12.1% 6.1% 8.8% 15.9% 7.3%	12.1% 38.2% 1.9% 6.5% 9.1% 10.2% 5.5% 3.4%	3.4% 6.6% 1.5% 2.5% 4.0% 1.1.6% 1.1.5% 1.7.5% 0.7% 5.6%	1.5% 0.4% 0.6% 8.8% 4.6% 4.2% 1.27% 1.27% 6.8%	0.9% -2.9% 2.19% 0.1% 1.11% 4.1% 4.1%
Change 2000-2010	297,598	6,095 5,111 173 1,421 407 926 -630	13.083 13.083 356 47,492 14,138 8,737 5,295	25,915 1,411 1,693 11,369 820 1,608 2,253 5,960 801	47,230 32,820 1,720 656 719 2,278 8,256 294	6,748 -210 -210 -210 -220 -222 -222 -222 -3,945 1,239	6,684 -37 -76 3,014 -247 1,690 -69 -939 93	401 -285 234 51 1,323 -340 489 1,742
Percent Change 1900-2010	102.1%	32.1% 150.0% -3.9% 40.5% -23.4% -12.6% -32.2%	223.1% 674.0% 5.4% 218.7% 752.2% 129.4% 130.4%	104.3% -2.3% 29.5% 360.1% 31.9% 21.7% 171.5%	131.2% 963.7% 66.6% 10.0% 86.4% 86.4% 151.2% -38.2%	43.4% -21.3% 163.0% -16.0% -16.0% -14.5% -14.5% -53.4% -16.5%	34.5% -23.3% -10.5% 110.9% 49.9% -38.7% -41.0% 11.18% -58.3%	514% -16.2% -10.8% 129.7% 51.9% -28.3%
Change 1900-2010	2,192,193	51,826 57,989 13,343 13,343 -2,917 -3,445 -6,319	662,224 64,717 796 508,547 53,238 23,734 23,734 1,537	137,412 475 5,868 82,606 3,429 3,530 18,069 26,850 26,850	248,936 107,641 36,113 986 3,426 11,423 96,129 -6,712	61,817 -3,143 30,708 -3,649 -2,726 21,478 -2,956 13,665 13,665 13,665	106,673 -2,512 -1,526 19,558 -5,091 35,993 -5,876 -4,733 3,917	15,925 -1,835 -1,005 36,832 17,756 10,758 -4,911
2010	4,339,367	213,472 96,656 8,565 46,250 9,531 23,842 15,007	959,091 74,319 15,416 741,096 60,316 42,074 17,061 8,809	269,117 20,059 25,746 105,543 14,193 19,820 28,602 43,437	438,647 118,811 90,336 10,811 8,589 24,662 159,720 10,841	204,353 11,591 49,542 8,488 14,348 36,910 17,490 26,499 2,282 23,333	415,698 12,984 37,191 5,104 73,955 9,315 6,813 37,121 4,902	46,920 9,519 8,314 65,565 31,448 31,499 12,460 14,339
2000	4,041,769	207,377 91,545 8,392 44,829 9,938 22,916 15,637	869,306 61,236 15,060 693,604 46,178 33,337 11,766 8,125	243,202 18,648 24,053 94,174 13,373 18,212 26,349 37,477 10,916	391,417 85,991 88,616 10,155 7,870 22,384 151,464 10,547	197,605 11,085 49,752 89,752 13,792 36,891 14,092 14,092 16,800 22,554 2,265 2,265 2,266 2,266	409,014 8,286 13,060 34,177 5,351 72,265 9,384 7,752 37,028 5,262	46,519 9,804 8,080 65,514 30,125 31,839 11,971
1990	3,685,296	199,342 87,189 7,884 43,044 9,628 21,105 16,557 13,955	796,305 47,567 12,823 664,937 33,263 24,824 6,801 6,090	219,101 16,312 21,050 89,240 11,679 16,499 24,770 29,710	34,979 57,889 83,866 9,292 5,393 15,337 142,031 9,035	189,375 9,692 51,150 7,766 12,292 36,742 13,029 16,666 19,561 2,124	387,146 7,902 13,232 30,735 5,238 68,941 9,196 8,271 33,556	46,126 9,062 6,624 62,879 27,205 31,318 10,940 10,361
1980	3,660,777	199,048 85,949 7,742 40,849 10,090 21,765 17,821 14,832	804,395 43,346 12,740 685,004 27,795 23,328 5,929 6,253	217,666 16,861 20,854 88,917 11,922 17,910 22,854 27,584	313,550 45,842 83,317 9,270 4,842 13,308 137,058 8,924	198 401 10,025 55,513 7,738 12,323 39,132 14,545 17,765 20,046 2,265 19,049	385,285 8,798 13,473 30,031 5,487 6,878 9,207 8,971 34,049 6,065	46,174 9,219 6,490 61,310 25,637 32,238 11,874 9,384
1970	3,218,706	179,613 79,486 7,080 36,031 9,062 18,790 15,882 13,282	776,578 26,090 10,910 695,055 14,687 18,999 5,488 5,349	190,042 14,789 16,445 78,421 10,672 16,72 16,714 18,796 23,477 10,728	290,828 32,812 88,501 8,523 4,134 9,999 1,29,440 7,470	177,561 9,235 52,376 7,227 11,366 33,192 12,355 17,773 15,364 2,163	343,571 8.276 13,179 27,692 5,354 56,224 8,493 10,183 30,939 6,264	38,167 7,596 5,662 58,281 20,381 27,537 10,823 8,620
ensus 1960	3,038,156	165,298 70,588 5,330 33,519 9,355 17,725 14,537	680,323 15,726 10,987 13,388 18,493 5,680 5,102	177,864 14,734 15,834 67,789 10,346 16,938 22,168 11,168	268,982 21,940 86,803 7,978 3,867 9,489 120,700 8,237 9,968	169,108 9,114 52,163 7,422 10,890 29,238 13,115 118,454 13,461 2,443 12,808	334,998 8.291 13,073 20,972 5,608 56,904 8,648 11,256 30,021	38,458 7,029 5,924 57,306 16,736 27,791 11,364 8,870
Decennial C 1950	2,944,806	155,274 57,241 6,009 30,715 10,021 20,840 14,893 15,555	547,593 11,349 11,394 484,615 11,018 17,912 6,157 5,148	15,791 15,528 17,063 50,312 9,956 17,212 9,422 19,521 19,521	235,125 13,015 76,196 8,517 3,969 9,809 104,254 9,755 9,755	166,252 10,410 49,949 8,424 11,962 24,887 13,520 18,486 13,025 2,881 12,708	324,534 8,545 13,199 20,147 6,206 42,359 10,818 13,668 31,364	38.815 7,184 6,853 49,137 13,387 32,501 12,890 9,683
1940	2,845,627	158,638 52,335 6,807 27,020 11,446 24,421 17,411 19,198	947,956 9,511 12,220 385,392 10,716 17,759 6,757 6,757	130,745 17,744 17,562 29,108 9,622 16,913 8,827 18,004 12,965	220,051 10,820 71,918 8,657 4,307 9,376 93,139 10,942	168,207 11,451 45,938 9,389 13,327 24,917 15,686 19,066 12,280 3,419	340,923 9,480 14,499 19,041 7,650 36,129 12,413 31,763 9,142	37,789 9,127 9,067 48,534 16,602 37,554 14,234 12,784
1930	2,614,589	149,349 43,779 6,147 26,295 11,072 24,469 17,053 20,534	413,817 8,868 12,564 355,350 7,402 17,679 6,606 5,348	117,144 17,368 17,055 20,913 9,093 15,499 8,042 16,551	220,574 9,595 73,391 8,155 4,437 9,876 93,534 10,710	161 099 11,075 43,849 9,616 12,931 24,554 14,315 11,660 3,344 10,893	326,942 9,910 13,781 17,662 7,363 34,283 11,931 14,927 30,778 8,725	37,449 8,608 8,530 46,271 12,889 37,784 13,520 12,531
1920	2,416,630	153,064 40,733 6,945 27,609 12,502 26,473 18,040 20,762	349,125 9,328 13,411 286,369 7,689 18,532 7,785 6,011	129,749 19,652 19,927 24,287 10,004 15,527 9,442 16,137	192,611 9,572 61,868 8,346 4,664 10,435 73,453 12,554 11,719	146,335 11,996 29,281 10,210 15,614 20,062 15,829 17,760 12,245 3,871 9,467	330,361 12,045 13,975 20,802 8,231 35,883 13,125 15,197 10,244	34,133 9,732 8,795 37,246 15,215 33,353 15,694 14,208
1910	2,289,905	160,627 41,020 8,512 29,352 13,241 27,642 19,886 20,974	325,491 9,487 13,716 262,920 7,248 18,041 7,567 6,512	131,272 21,034 19,958 22,696 10,701 16,830 9,783 16,830	188,765 9,420 59,369 8,110 4,697 70,355 14,248 11,985	144,206 13,986 23,444 10,308 16,066 18,475 16,887 12,868 4,121 9,438	332,013 12,690 14,063 19,867 9,048 38,845 13,296 14,114 33,539 11,750	34,291 10,627 9,423 35,064 15,771 28,598 16,488 16,488
1900	2,147,174	161,646 38,667 8,914 32,907 12,448 27,287 21,326 20,097	296,867 9,602 14,620 232,549 7,078 18,340 7,406 7,406	131,705 20,534 19,878 22,937 10,764 16,530 16,537 14,182	189,711 11,170 54,223 9,825 5,163 13,239 63,591 17,553	142,536 14,734 18,834 17,074 17,074 17,868 20,446 12,844 12,844 4,900	309,025 10,761 14,510 17,633 10,195 37,962 15,191 11,546 33,204	30,995 11,354 9,319 28,733 13,692 20,741 17,371 14,073
Area	Kentucky	Green River Daviess Hancock Henderson McLean Ohlio Union	Kentuckiana Works Bullitt Henry Jefferson Oldham Shelby Spencer Trimble	Lincoln Trail Breckindge Grayson Hardin Hardin Manon Moade Washington	Northern Kentucky Boone Campbell Carroll Gallatin Grant Kenton Owen	TENCO Bath Boyd Boyd Gremp Greenup Greenup Masson Monigumery Robertson Rowan	Western Kentucky Ballard Caldwell Caldwell Caldwell Carlson Cariste Cariste Cariste Cariste Cariste Cariste Cariste Cariste Cariste Cittenden Fullon Fullon Hickman	Hopkins Livingston Lyon McCracken Marshall Mulabberg Todd

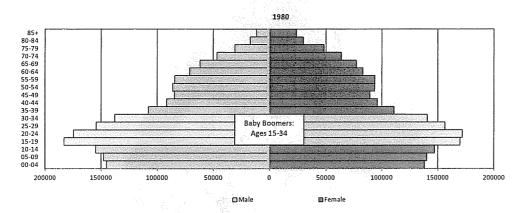
Percentage Change in Population 2000-2010

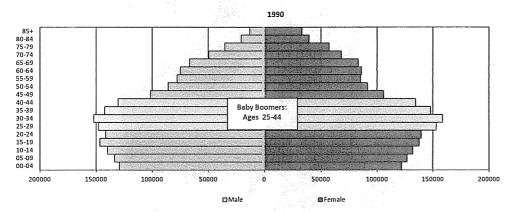


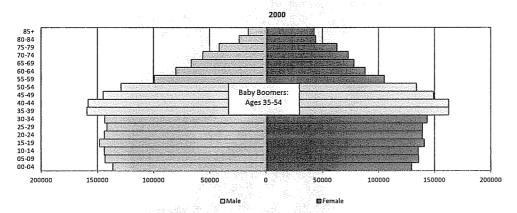
Kentucky: +7.4%

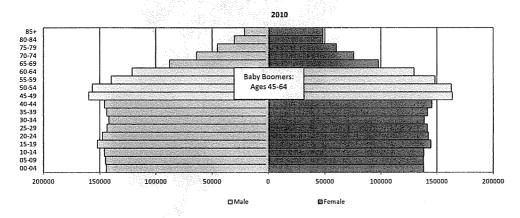
Source: United States Census Bureau, Population Division

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

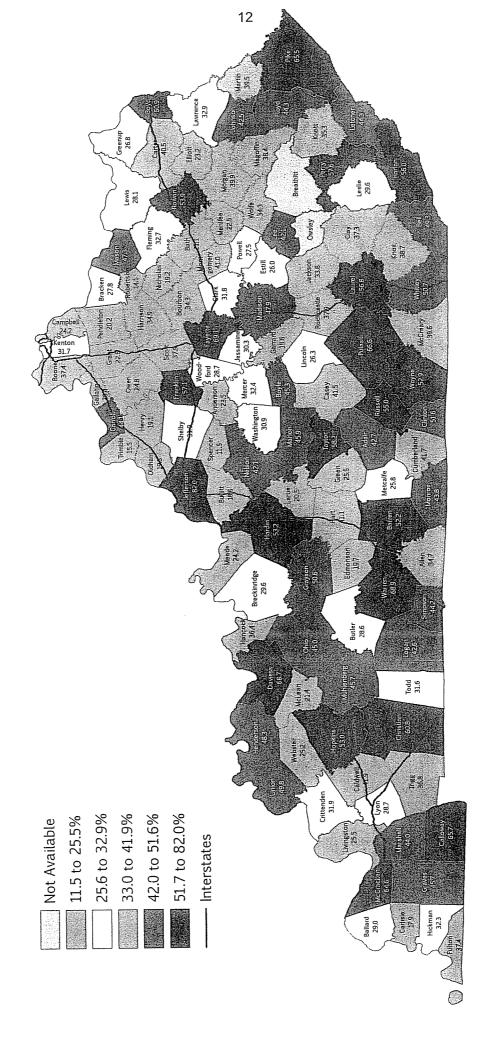






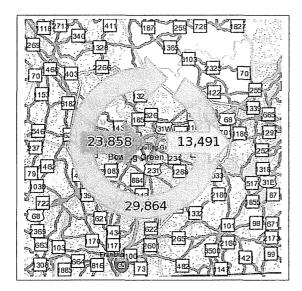


Percentage Who Live and Work in Same County 2010



Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), OnTheMap

Inflow/Outflow Report

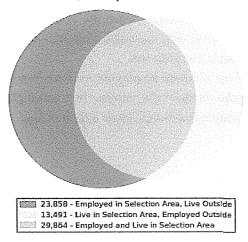


⋈ Analysis Selection

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.

- Employed and Live in Selection Area
- Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts in 2010



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs)

201	. '
ınt	

	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	53,722	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	23,858	44.4%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	29,864	55.6%
Living in the Selection Area	43,355	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	13,491	31.1%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	29,864	68.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2010). Notes:

- 1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and only available for 2009 and 2010 data.
- 2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.

LED OnTheMap Summaries, 2010, for Kentucky's 120 Counties*

LED data currently includes all employed persons covered by unemployment insurance, UI, and excludes uniformed military, self-employed workers and informally employed workers. A project is currently under way to add self-employed workers to the LED data.

Data by page for each of the 5 LED reports in the LED OnTheMap Summaries include:

- (1) Page 1 Inflow/Outflow Report shows employment commuting patterns into and out of a county. The left arrow indicates the number of persons coming into a county for employment and the right arrow indicates the number of persons leaving a county for employment outside the county. The number at the bottom of the circle indicates the number of persons who both live and work in the county.
- (2) Page 2 and 3 Home Destination Report has lines coming from counties indicating where the workforce employed in a county live and a ranking by county by percentage of the county's workforce listed by the top 25 counties where the workers come from.
- (3) Page 4 and 5 Work Destination Report has lines going to counties indicating where the employed residents of a county work and a ranking by county by percentage of the county's residents listed by the top 25 counties where residents go to work.
- (4) Pages 6 to 8 -- Work Area Profile Report shows a map of where jobs are in the county and tables showing age of the workers employed in the county, their earnings, their job industry sectors, their race and ethnicity, their educational levels and their sex.
- (5) Pages 9 to 11 Home Area Profile Report shows a map of where employed residents live in the county and tables showing age of the workers who reside in the county, their earnings, their job industry sectors, their race and ethnicity, their educational levels and their sex.

^{*}LED OnTheMap Summaries, 2010, are available for 118 of Kentucky's 120 counties. Currently there are geocoding errors for Breathitt and Owsley Counties with an estimated 540 out of 700 Owsley County's jobs geocoded to Breathitt County. The Census Bureau has stated they will correct the geocoding error for the 2011 edition scheduled for release in March, 2013.

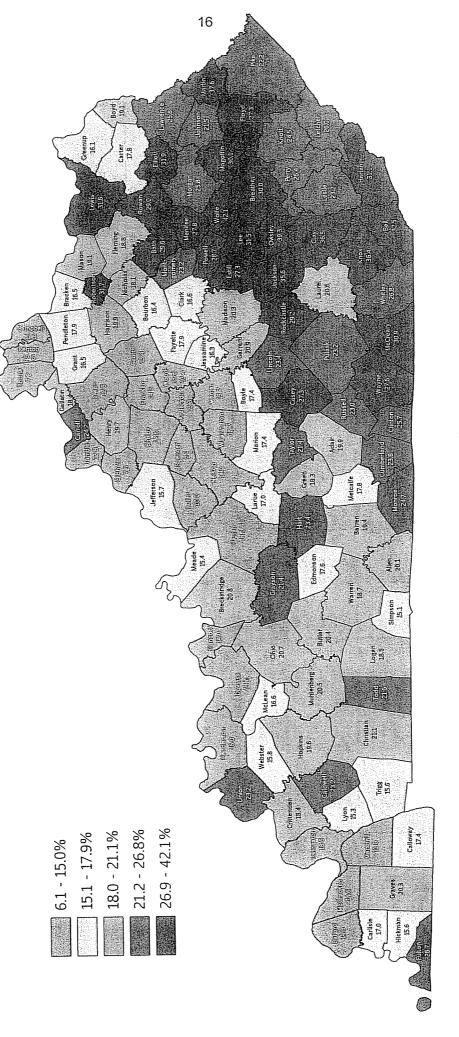
Kentucky Employment Trends, 2001-2011

					Ш	Employment				V-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-		Change, 20	2001-2011	Avg. Weekly
Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Number	Percent	Wage, 2011
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	8,019	7,558	7,274	7,280	7,346	7,643	7,859	8,104	7,932	7,658	7,459	-560	-7.0%	\$598
Mining	19,638	19,501	18,468	19,098	20,920	22,451	21,783	23,462	23,319	21,835	22,679	3,041	15.5%	\$1,339
Utilities	7,107	6,706	6,436	6,360	6,445	6,472	6,573	6,585	6,625	6,423	6,520	-587	-8.3%	\$1,387
Construction	87,616	83,289	83,249	83,227	84,232	83,184	85,135	84,325	73,745	67,822	67,545	-20,071	-22.9%	\$847
Manufacturing	292,594	275,466	265,961	263,648	262,098	260,876	255,294	245,207	213,291	209,130	212,499	-80,095	-27.4%	\$987
Wholesale Trade	72,681	71,507	72,793	74,299	74,599	75,779	77,451	76,461	72,253	71,778	72,233	-448	-0.6%	\$1,032
Retail Trade	216,664	212,458	211,299	211,665	212,657	211,898	214,101	210,644	201,891	200,424	201,152	-15,512	-7.2%	\$463
Transportation and Warehousing	78,979	76,588	75,783	76,431	79,603	81,546	84,254	83,672	78,075	78,107	80,943	1,964	2.5%	\$887
Information	33,327	31,745	30,359	29,061	29,177	29,707	30,032	29,757	27,091	26,186	26,794	-6,533	-19.6%	\$857
Finance and Insurance	61,282	63,321	64,436	66,015	67,142	70,031	72,498	71,192	68,979	66,868	66,614	5,332	8.7%	\$1,133
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,132	19,688	19,649	19,463	19,813	19,942	19,907	19,924	18,474	18,172	17,804	-2,328	-11.6%	\$680
Professional and Technical Services	56,852	56,712	56,649	56,901	59,979	62,102	64,721	68,156	69,186	68,855	68,987	12,135	21.3%	\$1,017
Mgmt, of Companies and Enterprises	13,659	13,451	13,593	15,243	15,783	16,141	17,267	19,542	19,698	19,450	19,556	5,897	43.2%	\$1,769
Administrative and Waste Services	84,495	84,912	84,862	89,894	96,094	100,637	100,110	94,305	82,413	91,087	98,160	13,665	16.2%	\$496
Educational Services	12,675	12,901	13,525	13,980	14,537	14,493	15,440	15,955	15,789	16,450	17,083	4,408	34.8%	\$625
Health Care & Soc. Assist.	182,328	189,627	194,784	196,981	201,324	204,229	207,995	212,377	215,974	219,097	223,064	40,736	22.3%	\$810
Arts. Entertainment, and Recreation	17,521	17,747	17,735	18,219	18,427	18,789	19,135	19,164	19,305	18,499	18,259	738	4.2%	\$389
Accomm. & Food Serv.	134,923	135,372	138,197	142,907	146,183	149,621	153,093	152,509	148,704	148,799	151,077	16,154	12.0%	\$270
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin.	45,488	45,768	45,917	45,114	44,981	45,202	46,048	46,442	45,502	46,542	48,191	2,703	2.9%	\$520
Unclassified	2,006	1,536	2,242	3,244	2,669	2,573	2,774	2,677	640	339	508	-1,498	-74.7%	\$1,074
Private Subtotal:	1,447,986	1,425,853	1,423,211	1,439,030	1,464,009	1,483,316	1,501,470	1,490,460	1,408,886	1,403,521	1,427,128	-20,858	-1.4%	\$756
	1 173 20													
Federal Government	37,229	37.879	37.362	37.082	37,293	37.712	37.793	38,557	39,992	42,374	40,862	3,633	9.8%	
State Government	82,668	84,155	82,617	81,354	83,199	84,265	86,178	84,435	84,065	87,276	87,214	4,546	5.5%	
Local Government	168,694	170,091	170,873	171,551	173,496	173,911	176,467	177,566	177,817	179,007	179,164	10,470	6.2%	
Government Subtotal:	288,591	292,125	290,852	289,987	293,988	295,888	300,438	300,558	301,874	308,657	307,240	18,649	6.5%	
TOTAL.	1,736,577	1,717,978	1,714,063	1,729,017	1,757,997	1,779,204	1,801,908	1,791,018	1,710,760	1,712,178	1,734,368	-2,209	-0.1%	
						8			3.					

ND - Data is unreleasable. Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Produced by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Poverty Rates by County 2011*



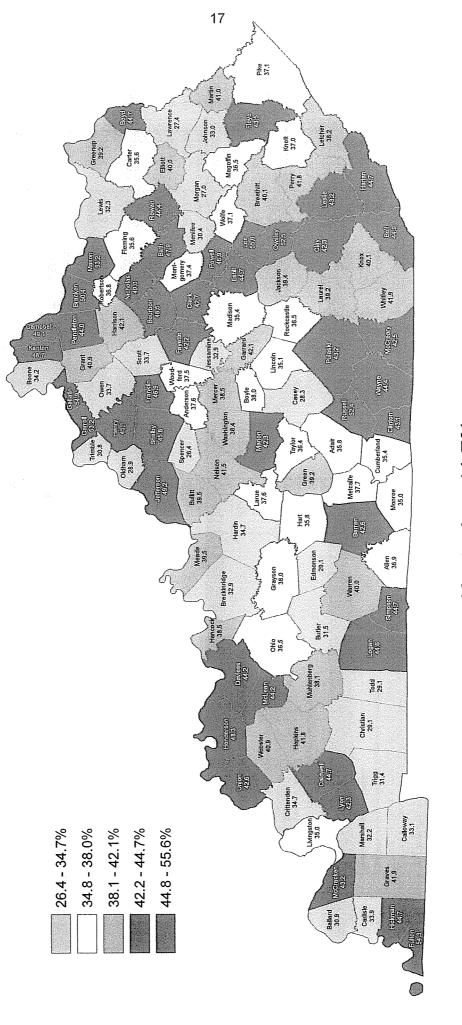
Kentucky: 18.1%

 * 2011 poverty rates reflect data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011

Percentage of Births to Unmarried Mothers* by County

2009



Kentucky: 41.7%

*Data is preliminary.

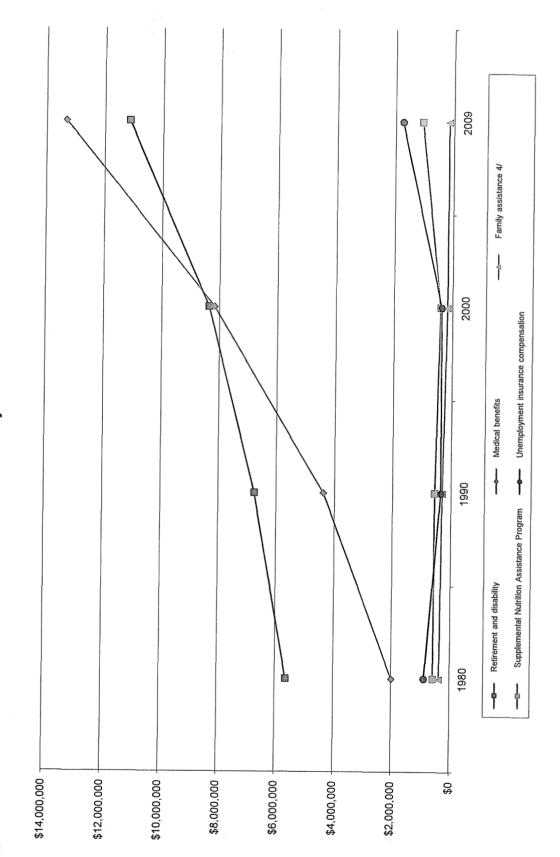
Source: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, March 2011

Personal Current Transfer Receipts: Kentucky (thousands of dollars)

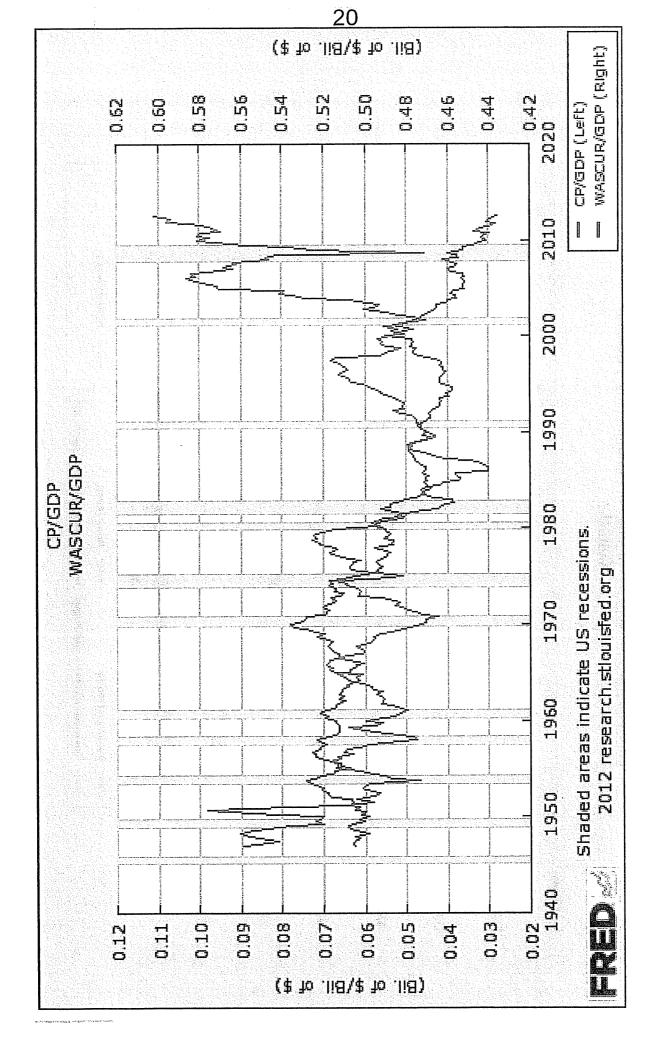
		1980		1990	06	2000	3	1000	
		Total	Percent of	Total	Percent of	Total	Percent of	Total	Percent of
Line		1 454 262	Total	9 067 136	100 00%	16.848.970	100.00%	33,295,693	100.00%
10	Personal current transfer receipts (\$000)	4,454,362	100.001	0,907,120	2000	0000000	1	1	07 550
מכ	Current transfer receints of individuals from governments	4,219,484	94.73%	8,535,472	95.19%	To,USB,UDB			07.03.76
20	-	2,165,211	48,61%	4,121,897	45,97%	6,690,289	39,71%	11,155,804	33.51%
30	Retirement and disability illsurative belieff	1 804 501	40.51%	3.657,844	40.79%	6,207,781	36.84%	10,644,994	31.97%
40	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits	10041001	7070	160 512	1 89%		1.26%	292,872	0.88%
20	Railroad retirement and disability benefits	060,011	2,47,70		7007				0 41%
06	Workers' compensation	50,412	1.13%		1:42.70				7010
	Other payersment retirement and disability insurance benefits 1/	200,202	4.49%	166,764	1.86%			200,20	0.2370
001	Office government the contract of the contract	767,132	17.22%	2,674,791	29.83%	6,538,057	38.80%	13,329,027	40,03%
110	Medical benefits	443 340	9.95%	1,542,741	17.20%	3,164,133	18,78%	7,512,416	22.56%
111	Medicare benefits	314 076	7.05%		12.00%	3,308,846	19,64%	5,703,557	17.13%
113	Public assistance medical care benefits 2/	714,070	%660					113,054	0.34%
114	Military medical insurance benefits 3/	2,710	13 3406	-	7	1.7	Section Section 1	3,731,521	11.21%
120	Income maintenance benefits	034,040		355					3.33%
130	Supplemental security income (SSI) benefits	163,139							0.50%
140	Family assistance 4/	139,494	3.13%					-	2 21%
150	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	222,316	4.99%						3.217
0 0	Other maintenance benefits 5/	975,69	1.56%	143,410					4.15%
100		340,514	7,64%	212,900	2.37%	293,733	1.74%	12.0	2.26%
170	Unemployment insurance confiberisation	292 242	6.56%	200,008	2.23%	276,396	1.64%	1,688,159	2.07%
180	State unemployment insurance compensation	5 009				4,458	0.03%	9,836	0.03%
190	Unemployment compensation for Fed. Civilian employees (UCTE)	6.250			0.04%		3 0.01%	4,562	0.01%
200	Unemployment compensation for railroad employees	707 7					0.03%	23,558	0.07%
210	Unemployment compensation for veterans (UCX)	70 518							
220	Other unemployment compensation 6/	367 696	(3.750.00 (3.750.00	2.	100	425,710	2.53%	924,197	2,78%
230	Veterans benefits	201/02						850,464	2.55%
240	Veterans pension and disability benefits	627,012						58,511	0.18%
250	Veterans readjustment benefits 7/	22,02,0		,			0.10%	15,222	0.05%
260	Veterans life insurance benefits	10,231							
270	Other assistance to veterans 8/	000		100	A CHARLES	346.43	100	1,207,356	1
280	Education and training assistance 9/	83,929		1				L	4 A
290	Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments 10/	658				i			
300	Ourrant transfer receipts of nonprofit institutions	133,882							
200	Design from the Enders Davisroment	52,181	1.17%						
310	Receipts from the read at 90veriment	43,709	0.98%	44,525	5 0.50%	77,764	No. of Section		
320	Receipts from state and local yover in terms	37,992		70,317	7 0.78%	6 152,903	3 0.91%		0,55%
330	Receipts from businesses	100 996		258,081	1 2.88%	455,584	4 2.70%	6 322,373	0.97%
340	Current transfer receipts of individuals from businesses 11/	2000			-				

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Personal Current Transfer Receipts in Constant (2009) Dollars: Kentucky



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



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"Interest expense & US national debt by president, year, as % of GDP, per capita & % of per capita income"

Updated: Aug. 14, 2012 US National Debt & Interest Expense by Presidential Term, Percentage of GDP **Gross Domestic Product** National Debt, Total Interest Expense Year Total(6) % Change Debt As % of GDP Ending President (As of Sept. 30) Current \$ (1) Current \$ (2) as % of Growth During Avg. Rate, YoY Presidency Annual 12/31/1976 **FORD** \$653,544,000,000 \$1,825,300,000,000 35.8% 12/31/1977 CARTER \$718,943,000,000 35.4% 10.0% \$2,030,900,000,000 12/31/1978 CARTER \$2,294,700,000,000 34.4% \$789,207,000,000 9.8% 12/31/1979 CARTER 33.0% \$845,116,000,000 7.1% \$2,563,300,000,000 12/31/1980 CARTER 9.2% 33.3% \$930.210.000.000 10.1% 42.3% \$2,789,500,000,000 12/31/1981 32.9% REAGAN \$1,028,729,000,000 10.6% \$3,128,400,000,000 36.8% 12/31/1982 REAGAN \$1,197,073,000,000 16.4% \$3,255,000,000,000 12/31/1983 REAGAN \$1,410,702,000,000 17.8% \$3,536,700,000,000 39.9% 12/31/1984 42.3% REAGAN \$1,662,966,000,000 17.9% \$3,933,200,000,000 12/31/1985 REAGAN \$1,945,912,000,000 17.0% \$4,220,300,000,000 46.1% 12/31/1986 REAGAN \$2,214,835,000,000 13.8% \$4,462,800,000,000 49.6% 12/31/1987 REAGAN \$2,431,715,000,000 9.8% \$4,739,500,000,000 51.3% 12/31/1988 REAGAN \$2,684,392,000,000 10.4% 188.6% 14.2% \$5,103,800,000,000 52.6% \$214,145,028,848 4.2% 12/31/1989 BUSH 53.8% \$240,863,231,536 4.4% \$2,952,994,000,000 10.0% \$5,484,400,000,000 12/31/1990 BUSH \$3,364,820,000,000 13.9% \$5,803,100,000,000 58.0% \$264,852,544,616 4.6% 12/31/1991 BUSH \$3,801,800,000,000 13.0% \$5,995,900,000,000 63.4% \$286,021,921,181 4.8% 12/31/1992 BUSH \$4,177,009,000,000 9.9% 11.7% 65.9% \$292,361,073,071 4.6% 55.6% \$6,337,700,000,000 12/31/1993 CLINTON \$4,535,687,054,406 8.6% \$6,657,400,000,000 68.1% \$292,502,219,484 4.4% 12/31/1994 CLINTON \$4,800,149,946,143 5.8% \$7,072,200,000,000 67.9% \$296,277,764,246 4.2% 67.4% 12/31/1995 CLINTON \$4,988,664,979,014 3.9% \$7,397,700,000,000 \$332,413,555,031 4.5% 12/31/1996 CLINTON \$5,323,171,750,783 6.7% \$7,816,900,000,000 68.1% \$343,955,076,695 4.4% 12/31/1997 CLINTON \$5,502,388,012,375 \$8,304,300,000,000 66.3% \$355,795,834,215 4.3% 3.4% 12/31/1998 CLINTON \$5,614,217,021,195 2.0% \$8,747,000,000,000 64 2% \$363,823,722,920 4.2% 12/31/1999 CLINTON \$5,776,091,314,225 \$9,268,400,000,000 62.3% \$353,511,471,723 3.8% 2.9% \$5,662,216,013,697 12/31/2000 CLINTON -2.0% 35.6% 3.9% \$9,817,000,000,000 57.7% \$361,997,734,302 3.7% BUSH 12/31/2001 \$5,943,438,563,436 5.0% \$10,286,200,000,000 57.8% \$359,507,635,242 3.5% 12/31/2002 **BUSH** 7.8% \$10,642,300,000.000 60.2% \$332,536,958,599 3.1% \$6,405,707,456,847 12/31/2003 BUSH \$7,001,312,247,818 9.3% \$11,142,100,000,000 62.8% \$318,148,529,152 2.9% **BUSH** \$11,867,800,000,000 64.0% 12/31/2004 \$7,596,165,867,424 8.5% \$321,566,323,971 2.7% 12/30/2005 BUSH \$8,170,424,541,313 7.6% \$12,638,400,000,000 64.6% \$352,350,252,508 2.8% BUSH 64.8% 12/29/2006 \$8,680,224,380,086 6.2% \$13,398,900,000,000 \$405,872,109,316 3.0% \$429,977,998,108 **BUSH** 6.3% 65.6% 3.1% 12/28/2007 \$9,229,172,659,218 \$14,077,600,000,000 12/31/2008 BUSH \$10,699,804,864,612 15.9% 89.0% 8.3% \$14,441,400,000,000 74.1% \$451,154,049,951 3.1% 12/31/2009 **OBAMA** \$12,311,349,677,512 15.1% \$14,256,300,000,000 86.4% \$383,071,060,815 2.7% 12/31/2010 **OBAMA** \$14,025,215,218,709 13.9% \$14,745,100,000,000 95.1% \$413,954,825,362 2.8% 7.8% 98.7% 12/31/2011 **OBAMA** \$15,125,898,976,397 41.4% 12.2% \$15,321,000,000,000 \$454,393,280,417 3.0% 6/30/2012 **OBAMA** \$15,856,367,214,324 4.8% \$15,595,000,000,000 101.7% <1st time: Exceeds 100% of GDP

Red text: Trend is worsening. Green text: Trend is improving

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'Double Irish With a Dutch Sandwich'

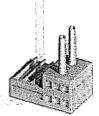
Related Artifale o

Numerous companies take advantage of loopholes in international laws to move profits around the world, avoiding taxes. Many of these techniques rely on transferring profits on patent royalties to places like Ireland. Here is one technique typical of what Apple and others pioneered.

START HERE

U.S. consumer

If the profits from the sale of a product stay in the United States. they would be subject to a federal tax of 35 percent. But if money is paid to en Irish subsidiery as royalties on patents the company owns, it can ultimately be taxed at far lower rates



Overseas consumer

PRODUCT

When the same product is sold overseas, money from the sale is sent to a second Irish subsidiary.

Irish subsidiary

Because of a quick in Irish law, if the Irish subsidiary is controlled by managers elsewhere, like the Caribbean, then the profits can skip across the world tax-free.

Manufacturing subsidiary

At one time, a company would actually manufacture products in Ireland. But today, it's more likely to use factories in China, Brazil of India that ship directly to consumers.

Second Irish subsidiary



Caribbean or other tax haven

The profits can land in an overseas tax haven where they are stored, invisible to authorities, for years.

Netherlands



And because of Irish treaties that make some inter-European transfers tax-free, the company can avoid taxes by routing the profits through the Netherlands ...

... and then back to the first Irish subsidiary, which sends the profits to the overseas tax



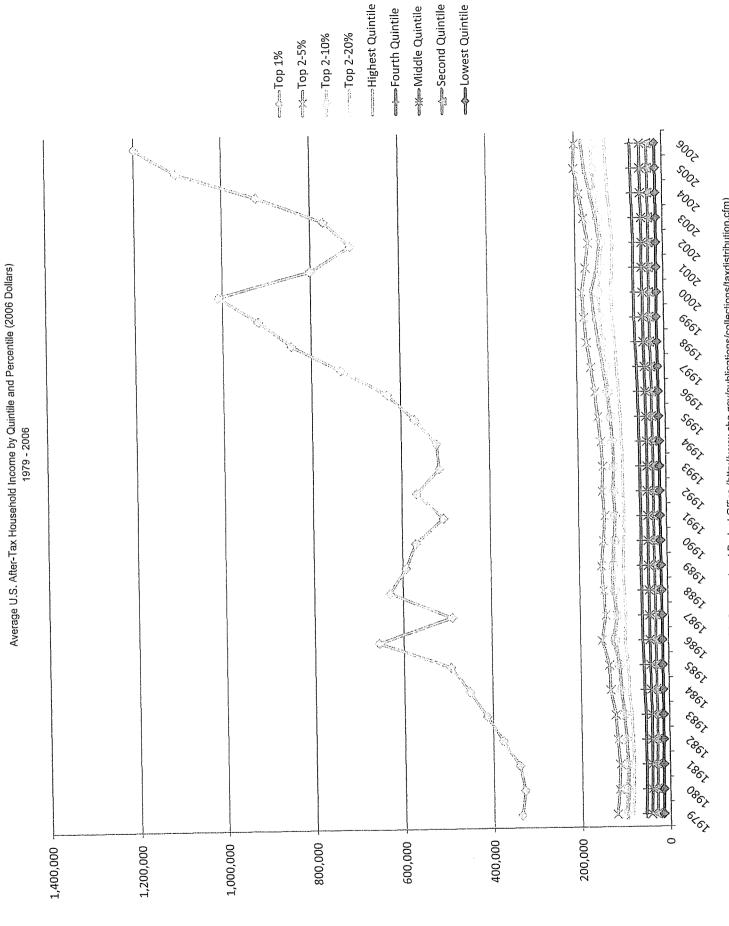


31-Jan-11
Historical Highest Marginal Income Tax Rates

	Top Marginal	Tank to	Top Marginal		Top Marginal
Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1913	7.0%	1946	86.45%	1979	70.00%
1914	7.0%	1947	86.45%	1980	70.00%
1915	7.0%	1948	82.13%	1981	69.13%
1916	15.0%	1949	82.13%	1982	50.00%
1917	67.0%	1950	91.00%	1983	50.00%
1918	77.0%	1951	91.00%	1984	50.00%
1919	73.0%	1952	92.00%	1985	50.00%
1920	73.0%	1953	92.00%	1986	50.00%
1921	73.0%	1954	91.00%	1987	38.50%
1922	56.0%	1955	91.00%	1988	28.00%
1923	56.0%	1956	91.00%	1989	28.00%
1924	46.0%	1957	91.00%	1990	31.00%
1925	25.0%	1958	91.00%	1991	31.00%
1926	25.0%	1959	91.00%	1992	31.00%
1927	25.0%	1960	91.00%	1993	39.60%
1928	25.0%	1961	91.00%	1994	39.60%
1929	24.0%	1962	91.00%	1995	39.60%
1930	25.0%	1963	91.00%	1996	39.60%
1931	25.0%	1964	77.00%	1997	39.60%
1932	63.0%	1965	70.00%	1998	39.60%
1933	63.0%	1966	70.00%	1999	39.60%
1934	63.0%	1967	70.00%	2000	39.60%
1935	63.0%	1968	75.25%	2001	38.60%
1936	79.0%	1969	77.00%	2002	38.60%
1937	79.0%	1970	71.75%	2003	35.00%
1938	79.0%	1971	70.00%	2004	35.00%
1939	79.0%	1972	70.00%	2005	35.00%
1940	81.10%	1973	70.00%	2006	35.00%
1941	81.00%	1974	70.00%	2007	35.00%
1942	88.00%	1975	70.00%	2008	35.00%
1943	88.00%	1976	70.00%	2009	35.00%
1944	94.00%	1977	70.00%	2010	35.00%
1945	94.00%	1978	70.00%	2011	_ 35.00%

Note: This table contains a number of simplifications and ignores a number of factors, such as a maximum tax on earned income of 50 percent when the top rate was 70 percent and the current increase in rates due to income-related reductions in value of itemized deductions. Perhaps most importantly, it ignores the large increase in percentage of returns that were subject to this top rate.

Sources: Eugene Steuerle, The Urban Institute; Joseph Pechman, Federal Tax Policy; Joint Committee on Taxation, Summary of Conference Agreement on the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, JCX-54-03, May 22, 2003; IRS Revised Tax Rate Schedules



Source: Historical Effective Federal Tax Rates: 1979 to 2006, Congressional Budget Office (http://www.cbo.gov/publications/collections/faxdistribution.cfm)



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The Machine and the Garden

By ERIC LIU and NICK HANAUER Seattle

WE are prisoners of the metaphors we use, even when they are wildly misleading. Consider how political candidates talk about the economy. Last month President Obama praised immigrants as "the greatest economic engine the world has ever known." Mitt Romney says that extending the Bush-era tax cuts will "fuel" a recovery. Others fear a "stall" in job growth.

Call it the "Machinebrain" picture of the world: markets are perfectly efficient, humans perfectly rational, incentives perfectly clear and outcomes perfectly appropriate. From this a series of other truths necessarily follows: regulation and taxes are inherently regrettable because they impede the machine's optimal workings. Government fiscal stimulus is wasteful. The rich by definition deserve to be so and the poor as well.

This self-enclosed metaphor is the gospel of market fundamentalists. But there is simply no evidence for it. Empirically, trickle-down economics has failed. Tax cuts for the rich have never once yielded more net revenue for the country. The 2008 crash and the Great Recession prove irrefutably how inefficient and irrational markets truly are.

What we require now is a new framework for thinking and talking about the economy, grounded in modern understandings of how things actually work. Economies, as social scientists now understand, aren't simple, linear and predictable, but complex, nonlinear and ecosystemic. An economy isn't a machine; it's a garden. It can be fruitful if well tended, but will be overrun by noxious weeds if not.

In this new framework, which we call Gardenbrain, markets are not perfectly efficient but can be effective if well managed. Where Machinebrain posits that it's every man for himself, Gardenbrain recognizes that we're all better off when we're all better off. Where Machinebrain treats radical inequality as purely the predictable result of unequally distributed talent and work ethic, Gardenbrain reveals it as equally the self-reinforcing and compounding result of unequally distributed opportunity.

Gardenbrain challenges many of today's most conventional policy ideas.

Consider regulation. Under the prevailing assumption, regulation is an unfortunate interruption of a frictionless process of wealth creation in a self-correcting market. But Gardenbrain allows us to see that an economy cannot self-correct any more than a garden can self-tend. And regulation — the creation of standards to raise the quality of economic life — is the work of seeding useful activity and weeding harmful activity.

Is it possible to garden clumsily and ineffectively? Opeourse. Wise regulation, nowever, is now numan societies turn a useless jungle into a prosperous garden. This explains why wherever on earth one finds successful private companies, one also finds a well-regulated economy, and where regulation is absent we find widespread poverty.

Or take taxes. Under the efficient-market hypothesis, taxes are an extraction of resources from the jobs machine, or more literally, taking money out of the economy. It is not just separate from economic activity, but hostile to it. This is why most Americans believe that lower taxes will automatically lead to more prosperity. Yet if there were a shred of truth to this, then given our historically low tax rates we would today be drowning in jobs and general prosperity.

Gardenbrain, in contrast, allows us to recognize taxes as basic nutrients that sustain the garden. A well-designed tax system — in which everyone contributes and benefits — ensures that nutrients are circulated widely to fertilize and foster growth. Reducing taxes on the very wealthiest on the idea that they are "job creators" is folly. Jobs are the consequence of an organic feedback loop between consumers and businesses, and it's the demand from a thriving middle class that truly creates jobs. The problem with today's severe concentration of wealth, then, isn't that it's unfair, though it might be; it's that it kills middle-class demand. Lasting growth doesn't trickle down; it emerges from the middle out.

Lastly, consider spending. The word spending means literally "to use up or extinguish value," and most Americans believe that's exactly what government does with their tax dollars. But government spending is not a single-step transaction that burns money as an engine burns fuel; it's part of a continuous feedback loop that circulates money. Government no more spends our money than a garden spends water or a body spends blood. To spend tax dollars on education and health is to circulate nutrients through the garden.

True, not all spending is equally useful, and not every worthy idea for spending is affordable. But this perspective helps us understand why the most prosperous economies are those that tax and spend the most, while those that tax and spend the least are failures. More important, it clarifies why more austerity cannot revive an already weak private economy and why more spending can.

Seeing the economy this way does not make you anti-capitalist. In fact, nothing could be more probusiness and pro-growth than a Gardenbrain approach — because by focusing our attention on the long term over the short, on the power of markets to create wealth through evolutionary adaptations and on the health of the whole rather than a part, it gives us prosperity that is widely shared, sustained and self-reinforcing.

Humans, it is said, originated in a garden. Perhaps that is why we understand so intuitively what it takes to be great gardeners. Find the right ground and cast the seed. Fertilize, water and weed. Know the difference between blight and bounty. Adapt to changing weather and seasons. Turn the soil. This is how a fruitful economy grows.

Eric Liu and Nick Hanauer are the authors of "The Gardens of Democracy: A New American Story of Citizenship, the Economy and the Role of Government."

Taxes: Regressive or Progressive, Income Tax or Fair or Flat or VAT?

(1) Coming to a reasoned judgment about tax policy requires clarifying your own values about fairness, sifting through some subtle conceptual issues, and, perhaps hardest of all, evaluating the conflicting claims about the economic impact of tax alternatives. (page 305)

Tax Cuts as a Trojan Horse

(2) For many advocates of tax cuts, the real objective is not the tax system but rather the size of government, and tax cuts are really a tactical weapon in the battle to downsize government. The idea is to lower taxes and hope that politicians' (and voters') fear of deficits and dislike of tax increases will force expenditures below what they would other be. Because the ultimate objective is to limit spending initiatives, this is a good idea only if the benefits of the spending that is cut or forestalled fall short of their cost. So the real issue is not the tax system but the proper size and scope of government. (page 306)

Source: Taxing Ourselves: A Citizen's Guide to the Debate over Taxes, Fourth Edition; Joel Slemrod and Jon Bakija, The MIT Press, 2008

- (3) Make no mistake. Estate tax repeal, along with the "fair tax" movement and its cousin the "flat tax" campaign –both of which would replace the income tax—are key pieces of a three decade effort to fundamentally restructure our nation's tax system by eliminating all taxes on wealth and income from wealth. At the inception of the twenty-first century, the great battle over distributive tax justice that culminated early in the twentieth century has been renewed.
- (4) And if progressive taxes and progressive tax rates are purged from the tax system, the amount of taxes the government can raise becomes limited. Low and moderate income people simply cannot afford to pay enough in taxes to finance the government's current expenditures, whether the dollars go to homeland security, national defense, social Security, Medicare, Medicaid or elsewhere. Of course, advocates of proposals like the "fair tax" understand that eliminating the progressive elements of our nation's tax system would be a highly effective way to "starve the beast" of the federal government. For antitax activists such as Grover Norquist, that is indeed the goal. Remember how fond he is of saying, "I don't want to kill the government, I just want to get it down to a size where I can drown it in a bathtub". (pages 277-278)
- (5) Make no mistake, the antitax forces are working tirelessly to dismantle America's system of progressive taxation. They are patient. They are serious. They are determined. They know that what they want cannot be accomplished at a fell swoop. Hence their strategy: death by a thousand cuts. What strategy is there on the other side? (page 282)

Source: Death by a Thousand Cuts: The Fight over Taxing Inherited Wealth; Michael J. Graetz and Ian Shapiro, Princeton University Press, 2005.

- (6) At a party given by a billionaire on Shelter Island, Kurt Vonnegut informs his pal, Joseph Heller, that their host, a hedge fund manager, had made more money in a single day than Heller had earned from his wildly popular novel Catch-22 over its whole history. Heller responds, "Yes, but I have something he will never have...enough." (Page 1)
- (7) But the rampant greed that threatens to overwhelm our financial system and corporate world runs deeper than money. Not knowing what enough is subverts our professional values. It makes salespersons of those who should be fiduciaries of the investments entrusted to them. (page 2)

Enough: True Measures of Money, Business, and Life; John C. Bogle, John Wiley & Sons, 2009.

- (8) The crash has laid bare many unpleasant truths about the United States. One of the most alarming, says a former chief economist of the International Monetary fund, is that the finance industry has effectively captured our government...Recovery will fail unless we break the financial oligarchy that is blocking essential reform. (page 1)
- (9) But these various policies-lightweight regulation, cheap money, the unwritten Chinese-American economic alliance, the promotion of homeownership-had something in common. Even though some are traditionally associated with Democrats and some with Republicans, they all benefited the financial sector. (page 4)
- (10)But the first age of banking oligarchs came to an end with the passage of significant banking regulation in response to the Great Depression; the reemergence of an American financial oligarchy is quite recent. (page 5)

The Quiet Coup; Simon Johnson, The Atlantic, May, 2009.